

PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

**SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY
MOUNTAINS RECREATION & CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
PUBLIC ACCESS ENHANCEMENT PLAN**

MALIBU, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:
**Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority
Malibu, California**

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Introduction

This report presents an evaluation of potential archaeological resources and impacts resulting from recreational improvements proposed as part of the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy / Mountains Recreation & Conservation Authority Public Access Enhancement Plan (Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4). The proposed recreational improvements will provide for development of camping areas, parking infrastructure and hiking trails (Figures 5). This investigation consisted of background research at the California Archaeological Inventory South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton, and an intensive archaeological field survey of the project area, consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources.

Project Description

Proposed improvements are concentrated in the following five areas (all measurements are gross):

Kanan Dume Road Improvements:

- Three parking areas along the shoulder of Kanan Dume Road;
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail connection from existing trail in Zuma/Trancas Canyon to Kanan Dume Road (trail section 1 west); and
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail connection from Kanan Dume Road to Ramirez Canyon Park (trail section 1 east).

Ramirez Canyon Park Improvements (Figure 6):

- Two ADA day use areas;
- Two ADA camp areas;
- Restoration of approximately 1,200 feet of riparian area adjacent to Ramirez Canyon Creek, including existing tennis court and meadow areas;
- Development of new hike-in camping area in meadow area (approximately 0.5 acres total);
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail connection from Ramirez Canyon Park to De Butts Terrace (trail section 2a);
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail connecting De Butts Terrace to an existing trail in Ramirez Canyon (trail section 2b);
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail connecting De Butts Terrace to an existing trail in Ramirez Canyon (trail section 2c); and
- Approximately 2-mile trail connection along road shoulder from Ramirez Canyon Park to existing trail on Winding Way (trail section 5).

Escondido Canyon Park Improvements (Figure 7):

- Trailhead vehicle parking area;
- Approximately 200-foot water line extending from Winding Way;
- Approximately 2-mile trail connection along road shoulder of De Butts Terrace to existing trail on Winding Way (trail section 3);
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail connecting existing trail to Via Escondido Road (trail section 7); and
- Approximately 1.5-mile trail connection from Pacific Coast Highway to an existing trail in Escondido Canyon Park (trail section 8).

Corral Canyon Park Improvements (Figure 8):

- ADA trailhead service vehicle access and parking area;
- ADA and hike-in camp area (10 sites) and restroom with 900-foot long water line;
- Hike-in trail camp (6 sites) and restroom with approximate 1,500-foot long water line extension foot long water line; and
- Approximately 0.5-mile trail from DWP property crossing Corral Canyon Road to Corral Canyon Park (trail section 10 east).

Solstice Canyon Park Improvements:

- Approximately 0.5-mile trail over DWP property connecting Solstice Canyon Park to Corral Canyon Road (trail section 10 west); and
- Approximately 2-mile trail connecting Solstice Canyon Park to Escondido Canyon Park (trail section 9).

Charmlee Park Improvements (Figure 9):

- Hike-in trail camp (7 sites);
- Expansion of picnic area/new ADA camp area (1 site); and
- Expansion of vehicle turn around to provide for additional parking.

Overall, approximately 4 acres would be disturbed. Proposed trails would have up to a 5-foot width and involve only minimal ground disturbance of approximately 2 to 4 inches. Other improvements including new self-contained bathrooms and water lines would require excavations of up to 3 feet, while campground construction infrastructure including tables and self-contained toilets could involve grading of several feet.

Background Research

Archaeological and Ethnographic Background

The project site is located within the Gabrieleño cultural area. Evidence of cultural activity along the coastline extends over 9,000 years and indicates an increasing level of complexity and technological development through time. The prehistoric cultural development has been characterized in three stages: the Early Period (ca. 8,000 to 5,000 years ago) has traditionally been identified as a time of dependence on seed grinding, based on the presence of mano and metate grinding stones, and terrestrial game. More recently, however, the importance of shellfish gathering in Early Period subsistence practices has been identified (Erlandson 1988, 1992). The Middle or Intermediate Period (ca. 5,500 to 900 years ago) was a time of diversification, with the introduction of acorn processing (mortar and pestle grinding implements and hunting of large terrestrial game and sea mammals. The Late Period (ca. 900 to 200 years ago) marked the culmination of prehistoric cultural development with greater dependence on a variety of shellfish, smaller land game (introduction of the bow and arrow) and open sea fishing. Many consider the overall trend of cultural complexity in the Gabrieleño cultural area as having resulted from increasing population pressure and/or environmental change which resulted in greater demands on the available resources, leading to a reliance on subsistence activities requiring greater energy (Glassow and Wilcoxon, 1988; Arnold, Colten, and Pletka 1997; Raab and Larson 1997).

The indigenous populations encountered by the Spanish in the late 1700s within the project area vicinity were the Gabrieleño. Populations associated with these peoples are considered to have been some of the highest in California. The Gabrieleño developed a highly sophisticated hunting and gathering subsistence, extensive trading, an exchange system based on shellfish beads, and a chiefdom level of social organization (Grant 1978).

Archaeological Records Search

In order to identify any recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project site area, records of the California Archaeological Inventory South Central Coast Information Center, California State University Fullerton were accessed. Sixty-two archaeological sites have been recorded within 1 mile of the project site area. Two hundred and ninety-two previous cultural

resource surveys have been performed within 1 mile of the project site area. Eight prehistoric archaeological sites are within the immediately vicinity of the project area. They are summarized below, and associated archaeological site records are provided in Appendix A.

Archaeological site CA-LAN-2049 is located approximately 100 feet west of the De Butts Terrace Road cut. The site is a very small prehistoric lithic scatter located on the crest of the main ridge at 5901 De Butts Terrace, within close proximity of proposed trail section 3. Subsequent archaeological work at De Butts Terrace has determined that CA-LAN-2049 has been destroyed by residential improvements (CA-LAN-2049 Site Record Update, May 25, 1995).

CA-LAN-30 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a small shell midden and ground and flaked stone tool artifacts. The site is located southwest of the Winding Way/Delaplane Road intersection, within close proximity to proposed trail section 5. Due to the lack of scale on the archaeological site record map, it is not possible to determine the exact distance between the CA-LAN-30 site boundary and the proposed trail 5 alignment.

CA-LAN-12006 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a few flaked stone tool artifacts and a single piece of shell. The site is located to the southeast of the Delaplane Road/Ramirez Canyon Road intersection. Due to the lack of scale on the site record map, it is not possible to determine the exact distance between the archaeological map the proposed trail 5 alignment.

CA-LAN-100017 is a prehistoric archaeological stone tool isolated artifact consisting of a "black chert core." The artifact isolate is located in close proximity to the eastern section of the proposed trail section alignment 4a.

CA-LAN-189 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of ground and flaked stone tool artifacts. The site is located on both sides of Meadow Court at the intersection with Pacific Coast Highway. The north-south trending portion of the west section of proposed trail section 7 extends directly adjacent to the western edge of the mapped location of CA-LAN-189. The east-west trending portion of proposed trail section 7 extends directly through the southern edge of the mapped location of CA-LAN-189.

CA-LAN-2817 is a prehistoric stone tool manufacturing/resharpening scatter located at 27061 Sea Vista. The archaeologically sensitive area is located approximately 100 feet southeast of the Via Escondido Road cut, within close proximity to proposed trail section 8.

CA-LAN-310 is a prehistoric campsite consisting of a shell refuse (midden), and both ground and flaked stone tool artifacts. It is located along the edge of the southwest corner of the bluff, south of the proposed ADA and hike-in camping area north of Pacific Coast Highway.

CA-LAN-512 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a light scatter of flaked tools. The recorded boundary of archaeological site CA-LAN-512 is located within the proposed Charmlee Park ADA camp area, vehicle turn around and picnic area. Subsequent archaeological work at Charmlee Park has determined that CA-LAN-512 has been destroyed by the installation of the existing park access road and parking lot (CA-LAN-512 Site Record Addendum, July 1, 1980).

Field Investigations

An intensive field survey of the proposed project areas was performed on November 11 and 12, 2006, and March 31, 2007. All the project location ground surfaces were intensively inspected in parallel one-meter (m) (approximately 3 ft.) transects.

Kanan Dume Road Improvement Area:

The project area is located on a steep, east-facing slope that appears to conform to the natural landform. The proposed parking area is located within an existing Kana Dume Road cut. The proposed parking area was free of vegetation and provided excellent ground surface visibility (80-100%). The soil in the proposed parking area was light brown sandy silt with gravel. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

The two proposed segments of trail section 1 extend out of Ramirez Canyon (sections in excess of 20% grade – visual estimate) to Kanan Dume Road and connect with the existing trail in Zuma/Trances Canyon. The ground surface visibility in the proposed trail alignments was limited (10-40%) due to the thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with small rocks and siltstone/shale. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Ramirez Canyon Park Improvement Area:

The project area is located along the sides of Ramirez Canyon Creek. The area is currently developed with a number of residential structures, parking areas, lawns, and a tennis court. The proposed project area has been heavily modified during previous development activities. The area has been terraced to accommodate the existing structures, and the creek has been channelized. Ground surface visibility within the project area was partially obscured by the existing residential structures and lawns. However, areas planted in flowers and trees provided good ground surface visibility (30-70%) along both sides of the creek and directly within the proposed improvement areas. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown silt. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 2a extends from Ramirez Canyon Park up the east side of Ramirez Canyon (sections in excess of 20% grade based on a visual estimate) and connects into an existing trail network below to De Butts Terrace. The ground surface visibility in the proposed trail alignment was limited (10-20%) due to the thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The ground surface visibility in the existing trail network along the west side of De Butts Terrace was excellent (90-100%). The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with siltstone/shale. No cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 2b extends southwest from De Butts Terrace and connects to a trail in Ramirez Canyon. The proposed trail alignment runs cross slope roughly parallel to the De Butts Terrace ridgeline. The ground surface visibility in the proposed trail alignment was relatively poor to fair (10-30%) due to thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with gravel. No cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 2c extends northwest from De Butts Terrace and connects to a trail in Ramirez Canyon. The proposed trail alignment runs cross slope roughly parallel to the De Butts Terrace ridgeline. The ground surface visibility in the proposed trail alignment was relatively poor to fair (10-30%) due to thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to

increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with gravel. No cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 3 extends south along the road shoulder of De Butts Terrace and connects to the existing trail section 6 on Winding Way. The proposed trail alignment is entirely within the existing road cut for De Butts Terrace. The road runs through a series of large cuts below the ridgeline which provided good to excellent (50-80%) ground surface visibility. The adjacent ridgeline is a mix of residential developments and undeveloped areas. The soil in the proposed project area was medium brown silt, with extensive areas covered with fractured siltstone/shale. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 5 extends south out of Ramirez Canyon Park along the shoulder of Ramirez Canyon, Delaplane and Winding Way Roads. The proposed trail section connects to the existing trail along Winding Way Road. The proposed trail alignment extends adjacent to existing roads and within an existing road shoulder cut. The proposed section 5 trail alignment is on the uphill side of the slope of Winding Way Road, opposite both archaeological sites CA-LAN-30 and -12006. The uphill side of the slope is very gentle, such that the cuts for Winding Way Road are not extreme. The proposed trail alignment has been heavily modified with a series of cuts and fills during the construction of the road and adjacent residential development.

The proposed trail section corridor and adjacent road cut provided excellent (60-90%) ground surface visibility. The soil in the proposed project area was medium brown silt with organics. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Escondido Canyon Park Improvement Area:

The proposed parking area is located on a gentle slope adjacent to Winding Way Road. The proposed improvement area is undeveloped and appears to conform to the natural landform. Dry annual grasses covered the majority of the project area, resulting in fair (10-30%) ground surface visibility. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the proposed project area was medium brown sandy silt with organics. No cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 4a extends east from De Butts Terrace and connects to an existing trail in Escondido Canyon. The western section of the proposed trail alignment runs down a small spur covered in dense brush. The ground surface visibility in the western section of the proposed trail alignment was limited (10-20%) due to thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The eastern section of the proposed trail alignment runs along the bottom of a small drainage filled with dense brush, oak and sycamore trees. It was not possible to adequately survey the eastern section of the proposed trail alignment due to the thick vegetation. The artifact isolate CA-LAN-100017 was not observed.

Proposed trail section 7 connects an existing trail to Via Escondido Road. The proposed trail extends south along the edge of a narrow, channelized creek before heading east to connect to Via Escondido Road. It was not possible to survey the creek section of the proposed trail alignment due to impenetrable chaparral brush.

The landform surrounding the intersection of Meadow Court and the Pacific Coast Highway appears to have been heavily modified during construction of the Pacific Coast Highway, construction of Meadow Court, channelization of the creek, and residential development. West of Meadow Court, the proposed trail alignment is located on a steep cut bank planted in small flowers and bushes which provided good ground surface visibility (50-70%). East of Meadow Court, the proposed trail alignment is located on a cut bank parallel to the Pacific Coast Highway. The ground surface through this section of the proposed trail alignment was sparsely planted in olive trees, and provided excellent (90-100%) ground surface visibility. Heading east to Via Escondido Road, the road shoulder along Pacific Coast Highway was surveyed for cultural materials. The road bed is primarily located within a series of large cuts which provided excellent ground surface visibility (50-70%). No evidence of archaeological site CA-LAN-189 was observed. No other historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area as well.

Proposed trail section 8 extends north from Pacific Coast Highway and connects to an existing trail in Escondido Canyon Park. The proposed trail alignment extends adjacent to Via Escondido Road within the existing road cut. The road cut runs along the edge of a steep hillside and is bordered by a mix of existing residential development and open areas that provided excellent (60-100%) ground surface visibility. The proposed trail alignment has been heavily

modified with a series of cuts and fills during the construction of the road and adjacent residential development. The soil in the proposed project area was medium brown rocky silt. No evidence of archaeological sites CA-LAN-2187 was observed. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Corral Canyon Park Improvement Area:

The proposed ADA and hike-in camping area is located on a south-facing bluff above Pacific Coast Highway. The proposed ADA access to the camping area is by way of an existing road cut/trail along the north side of the bluff. Dry grass and brush covered the project area, resulting in poor to fair (10-20%) ground surface visibility. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey.

The present surface survey indicated that the mapping of CA-LAN-310 is correct, and that the archaeological deposit is confined to the southwest edge of the bluff. No prehistoric or historic archaeological materials were encountered on the existing road cut/trail or within the proposed ADA and hike-in camping area. The ADA vehicle access will result in cutting back the small spur that extends from the bluff west toward the creek. The spur is all siltstone/shale, and appears to have been imported during the construction of the adjacent Pacific Coast Highway.

The second proposed trail camp area is located on a large bench along the edge of Corral Canyon Creek. Access to the site is by way of an existing road cut. The proposed project area has been developed in the past, and remains of an abandoned building are still present on the site. A hill extends along the east edge of the bench and appears to have been slightly cut back to create a level building area. Dry grass, brush and trees covered most of the improvement area which resulted in limited ground surface visibility (10-20%). Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 10 from Corral Canyon Park to Corral Canyon Road extends up the west side of Corral Canyon (sections in excess of 20% grade – visual estimate). The ground surface visibility in the proposed trail alignment was limited (10-40%) due to the thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the

proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with rocks. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Solstice Canyon Park Improvement Area:

Proposed trail section 10 from Solstice Canyon Park connecting to Corral Canyon Road extends up the east side of Solstice Canyon (sections in excess of 20% grade – visual estimate). The ground surface visibility in the proposed trail alignment was limited (20-50%) due to the thick grass and brush. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with rocks. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Proposed trail section 9 from Solstice Canyon Park connecting to Escondido Canyon Park extends along portions of an abandoned road cut. The proposed trail alignment is covered in thin grass which provided good (50-70%) ground visibility. The soil in the proposed project area was light brown sandy silt with rocks. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Charmlee Park Improvement Area:

The proposed hike-in camp area exists within the boundaries of an abandoned dirt parking area located on an east facing hill adjacent to the main Charmlee Park parking area. The proposed project area has been cut and terraced during the original construction of the parking areas. The ground surface in the project area was covered with thin grass and small bushes which proved good (40-60%) ground surface visibility. The soil in the project area was inorganic sub-soil with gravel. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

A second proposed hike-in trail camp area is located along the ridgeline to the west of the Charmlee Park entrance area. The proposed project area is located in a small, relatively level area below a small hill top to the south. The area is bisected by an existing dirt access road and is covered in short grass and brush which provided good (20-40%) ground surface visibility. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the project area was light brown sandy silt with organics. No prehistoric or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

The proposed parking area at the vehicle turn around expansion is located along the eastern side of the main Charmlee Park access road. The project area slopes down to the east and the existing paved vehicle turn around is built on fill. The areas around the existing vehicle turn around are covered in thick brush and oak trees providing limited (10-20%) ground surface visibility. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the project area was light brown sandy silt with organics. No prehistoric remains associated with CA-LAN-512, or any other or historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

The proposed picnic area and ADA camp area expansion is located along the eastern side of the main Charmlee Park access road. The existing picnic area appears to be located on the natural landform. The ground surface within the picnic area and the developed park area to the west are mostly free of vegetation, and provided excellent (70-90%) ground surface visibility. The undeveloped areas to the east, north and south of the picnic area are covered in dense brush and provided limited (10-20%) ground surface visibility. Shovel scrapes were used to increase the reliability of the surface survey. The soil in the project area was light brown sandy silt with organics. No prehistoric remains associated with CA-LAN-512, or any other historic cultural materials were observed within this portion of the proposed improvement area.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Kanan Dume Road Improvement Area:

Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within the proposed development area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. In addition, many proposed improvements would occur on steep slopes in excess of 20%. Prehistoric habitation did not occur on steep slopes such as this, based on the absence of recorded site locations on this type of topography. As a result, no further archaeological investigations are considered necessary. The following measure is recommended:

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Ramirez Canyon Park Improvement Area:

Trail sections 2a, 2b, 2c and the Ramirez Canyon Park improvement area: Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within proposed trail sections 2a, 2b, 2c and the Ramirez Canyon Park improvement area, and steep surface slopes in excess of 20%, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered necessary for the improvements listed for Ramirez Canyon.

Trail section 3: The archaeological record search identified one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-LAN-2049) in close proximity to proposed trail section 3. However, archaeological investigations (Ecofact, 1995) determined that the site has been destroyed. Due to the prior destruction of CA-LAN-2049 as well as the proposed alignment of trail section 3 within the existing road cut, the previously disturbed nature of the road bed and absence of significant prehistoric or historic materials observed within the proposed development area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered necessary.

Trail section 5: Due to the proposed alignment of trail section 5 within the existing road cut, the previously disturbed nature of the road bed, and absence of significant prehistoric or historic materials observed within the proposed development area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. The following measure is recommended.

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Escondido Canyon Park Improvements:

Proposed trail section 4a: An adequate surface survey was not possible due to the dense surface vegetation. As the trail corridor runs along a small drainage and there is one known artifact isolate recorded, the area is considered archaeologically sensitive. Therefore, the following measure is required.

- All surface vegetation within Proposed trail section 4a shall be initially brushed by hand, in order to improve surface visibility. No ground disturbances shall be occur. Subsequent to the vegetation brushing, the archaeological survey shall be completed in this area. In the event that a potentially significant archaeological site is encountered, efforts shall be made to reroute the trail section 4a around the resource. If this is not feasible due to topographic or other requirements, the significance of the resource shall be evaluated by a Phase 2 archaeological investigation consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines. If the resource is determined to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program shall be completed consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines.

Proposed alignment of trail section 7: The archaeological record search identified prehistoric archaeological site CA-LAN-189 within the proposed alignment of trail section 7. The archaeological surface survey revealed that the landform encompassing the proposed trail alignment and the mapped southern edge of CA-LAN-189 has been heavily modified by the construction of the Pacific Coast Highway, construction of Meadow Court, channelization of the creek and residential development. Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey, the absence of prehistoric and historic materials encountered during the survey and the highly modified landform, it is considered unlikely that the proposed project improvements have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further archaeological investigations are considered necessary. The following measure is recommended:

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Proposed trail section 8: The archaeological record search identified prehistoric archaeological site CA-LAN-2817 within close proximity to proposed trail section 8. The USGS site map shows CA-LAN-2817 as encompassing the entire 27061 Sea Vista property with a portion of the

site located adjacent to Via Escondido Road. However, the detailed project site map in the site record indicates that the archaeological site does not encompass the entire 27061 Sea Vista property and that the archaeologically sensitive area is located approximately 100 feet to the southwest of the Via Escondido Road cut. Adjacent to the 27061 Sea Vista property boundary, the Via Escondido Road runs along a steep hillside with a cut of approximately 10 feet (visual estimate). Due to the existing road cut and location the proposed alignment of trail section 8 within the existing road bed, the previously disturbed nature of the road bed and absence of significant prehistoric or historic materials observed within the proposed development area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered necessary. The following measure is recommended.

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Escondido Canyon Park improvements. Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within the Escondido Canyon Park improvement area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered necessary. The following measure is recommended.

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Corral Canyon Park Improvements:

ADA and hike-in camping area: Due to the proposed location of the ADA and hike-in camping area greater than 200-feet from the recorded archaeological site, the placement of the ADA access and water line within the existing road cut, and absence of significant prehistoric or historic archaeological materials observed within the proposed development area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to directly impact significant or

important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. The proposed cut for the ADA vehicular access/drop off area would not appear to impact the archaeological site CA-LAN-310, located directly adjacent to the bluff edge as long as there is no inadvertent destabilizing of the main bluff.

However, indirect impacts such as increased erosion due to foot traffic along the bluff edge, and illicit artifact collection by additional visitors, are possible. CA-LAN-310 is located directly adjacent to the bluff edge, so covering the archaeological site with protective fill does not appear to be a feasible option.

The following measures are recommended:

- Ground disturbances associated with the ADA and hike-in camping area shall be monitored by a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist. In the unlikely event that potentially significant archaeological resources are encountered, ground disturbances shall be temporarily halted, and the significance of the resource shall be evaluated by a Phase 2 archaeological investigation consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines. If the resource is determined to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program shall be completed consistent with the City of Malibu Local Coastal Program Local Implementation Plan, Chapter 11, Archaeological/Cultural Resources guidelines.
- All visitors should be informed that disturbance to archaeological sites cannot be reversed, and these resources are of great religious importance to contemporary Native Americans. The notice, to be placed on trail maps and other publicly distributed materials, should warn that destruction of archaeological sites on public property is illegal and a punishable offense.

Proposed trail section 10 and the Corral Canyon trail camp: Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within proposed trail section 10 and the Corral Canyon trail camp, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered

necessary for proposed trail section 10 and the Corral Canyon trail camp. The following measure is recommended:

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Solstice Canyon Park Improvements:

Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within the proposed development area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered necessary. The following is recommended.

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Charmlee Park Improvements:

Proposed hike-in camp areas: Based on the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within the proposed hike-in camp area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further investigations are considered necessary for the proposed hike-in camp area. The following is recommended:

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

Proposed ADA camp area, parking/turn around expansion area, and the picnic area: Based on the evidence of previous ground disturbance, the good reliability of the archaeological surface survey and the absence of significant prehistoric and historic materials within the proposed ADA camp area, the proposed project improvements are not considered to have the potential to impact significant or important prehistoric or historic cultural remains. As a result, no further

investigations are considered necessary for the proposed ADA camp area. The following is recommended.

- In the highly unlikely event that potentially significant historic or prehistoric cultural remains are encountered during excavation, a City of Malibu qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately to assess the significance of the find.

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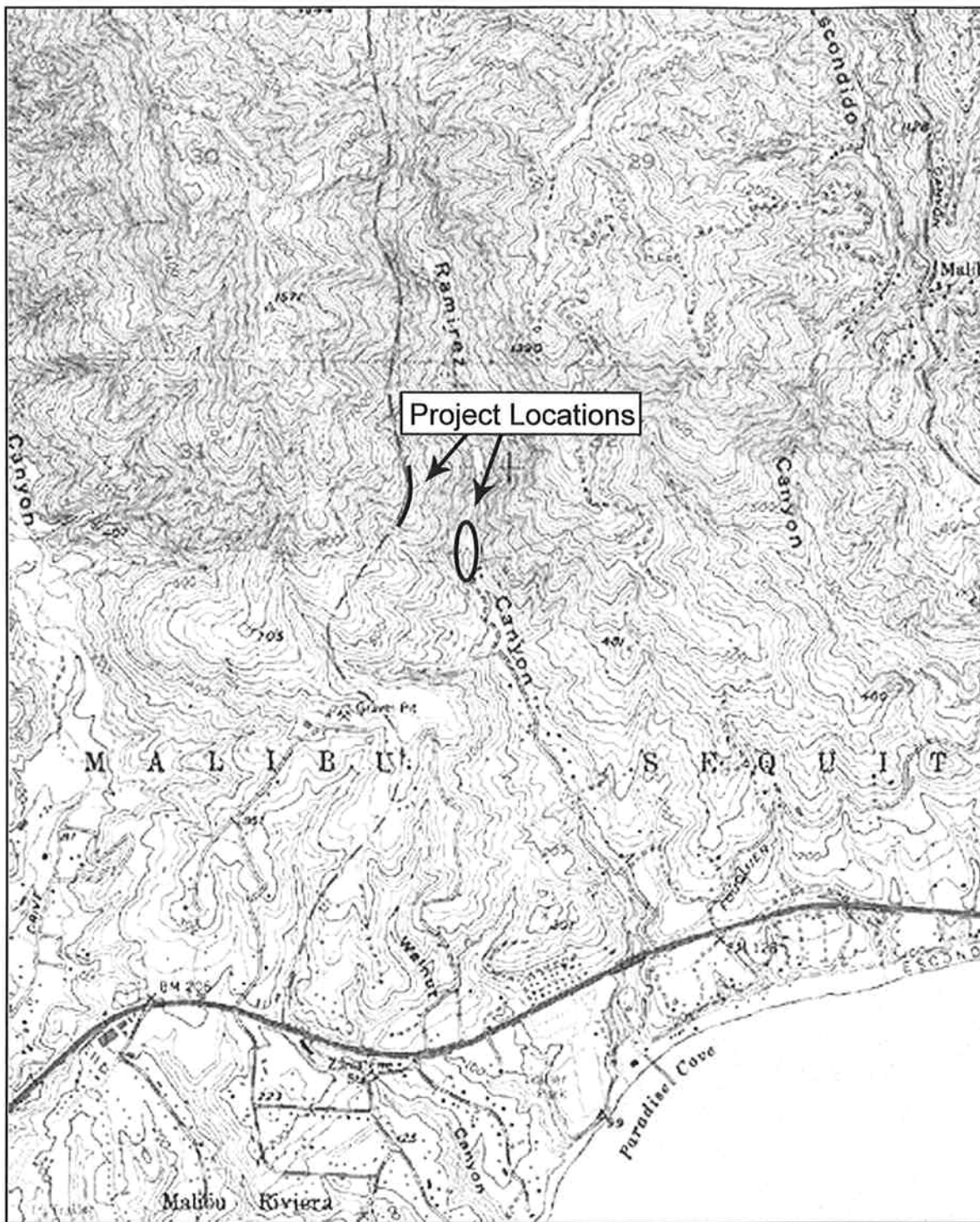


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
 Ramirez Canyon Park /
 Kanan Dume Road
 Malibu, CA



USGS Point Dume Quad 1:24,000



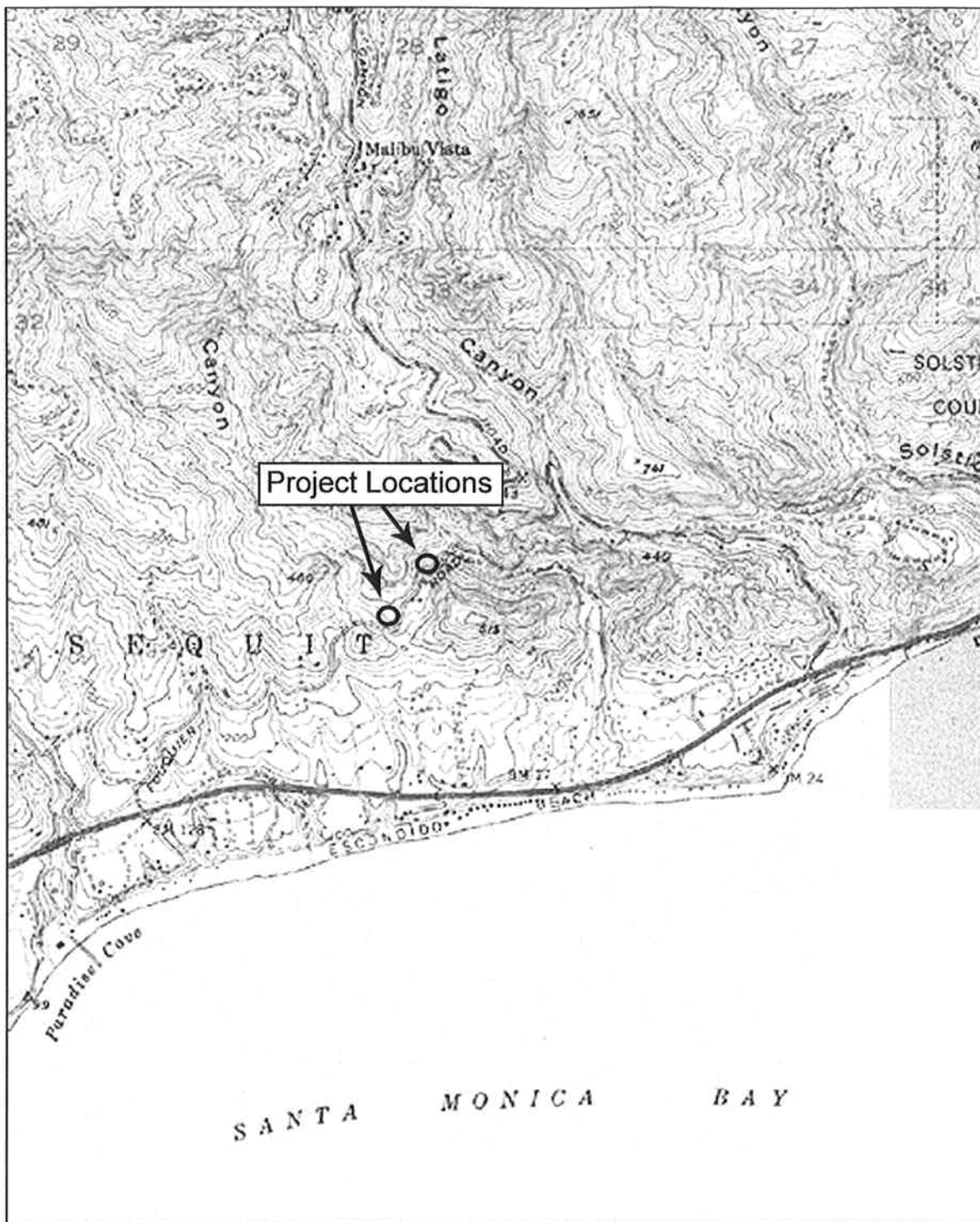


Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map
Escondido Canyon Park
Malibu, CA



USGS Point Dume Quad 1:24,000



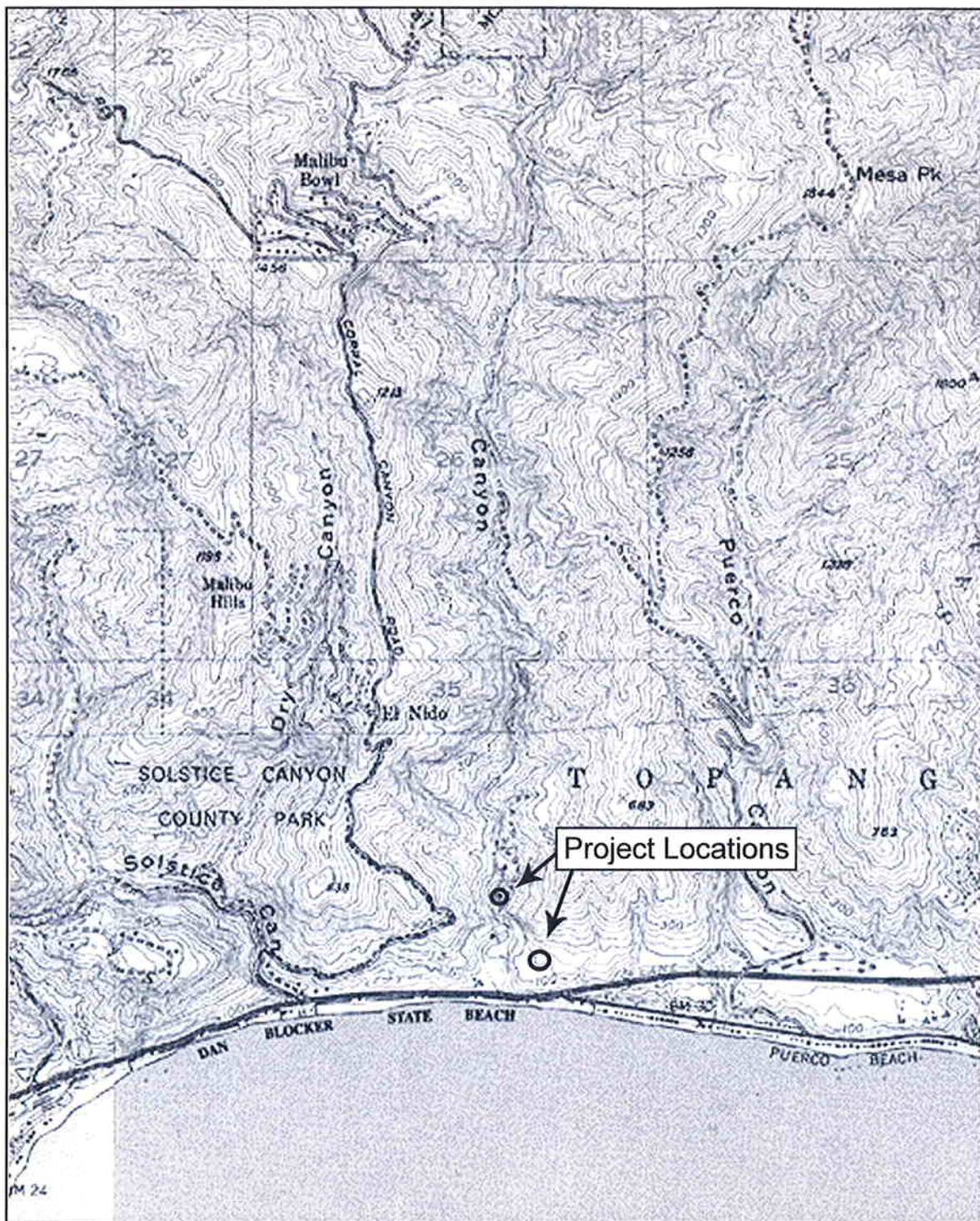


Figure 3: Project Vicinity Map
Corral Canyon Park
Malibu, CA



USGS Malibu Beach Quad 1:24,000



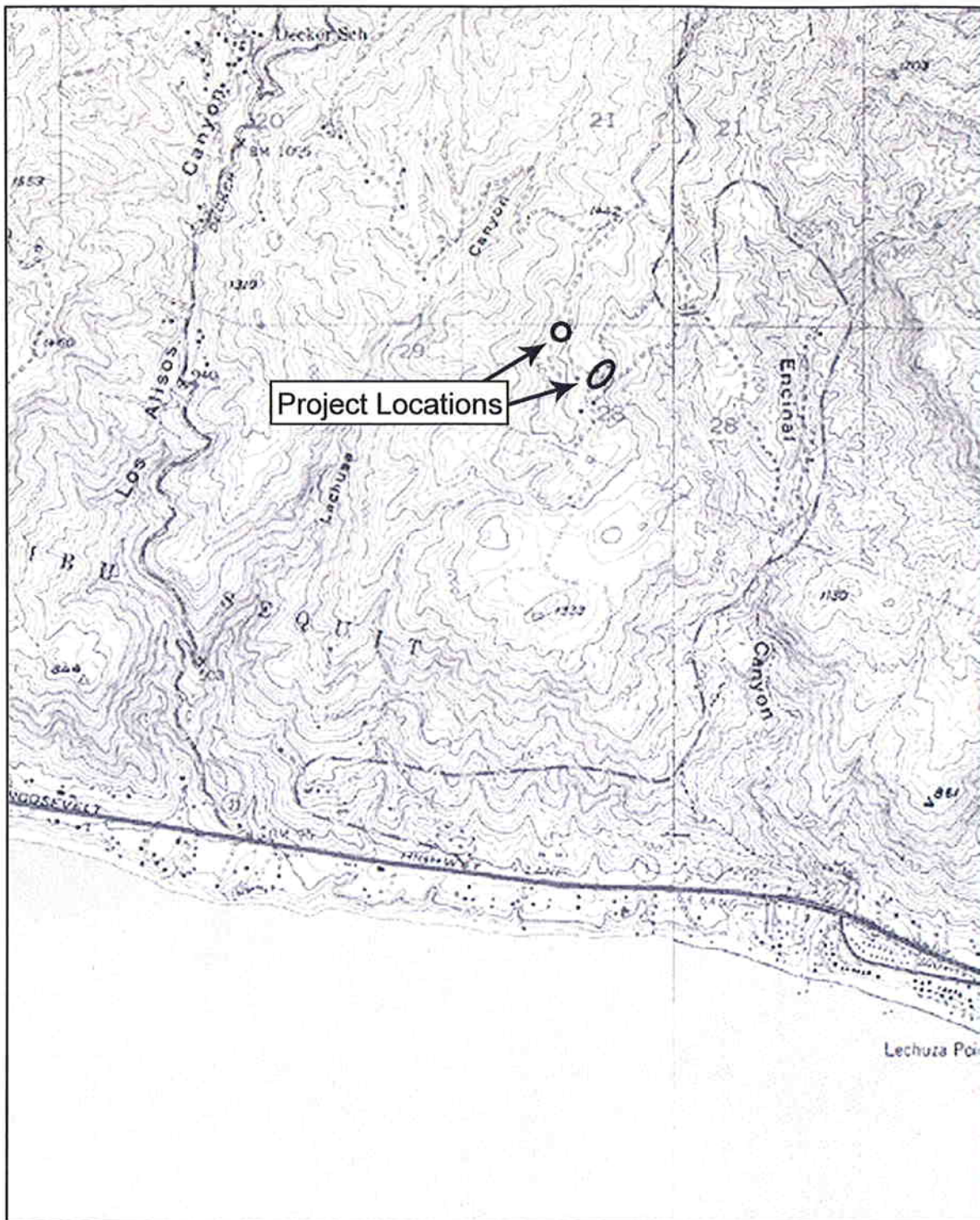


Figure 4: Project Vicinity Map
Charmlee Wilderness Park
Malibu, CA



USGS Triunfo Pass Quad 1:24,000



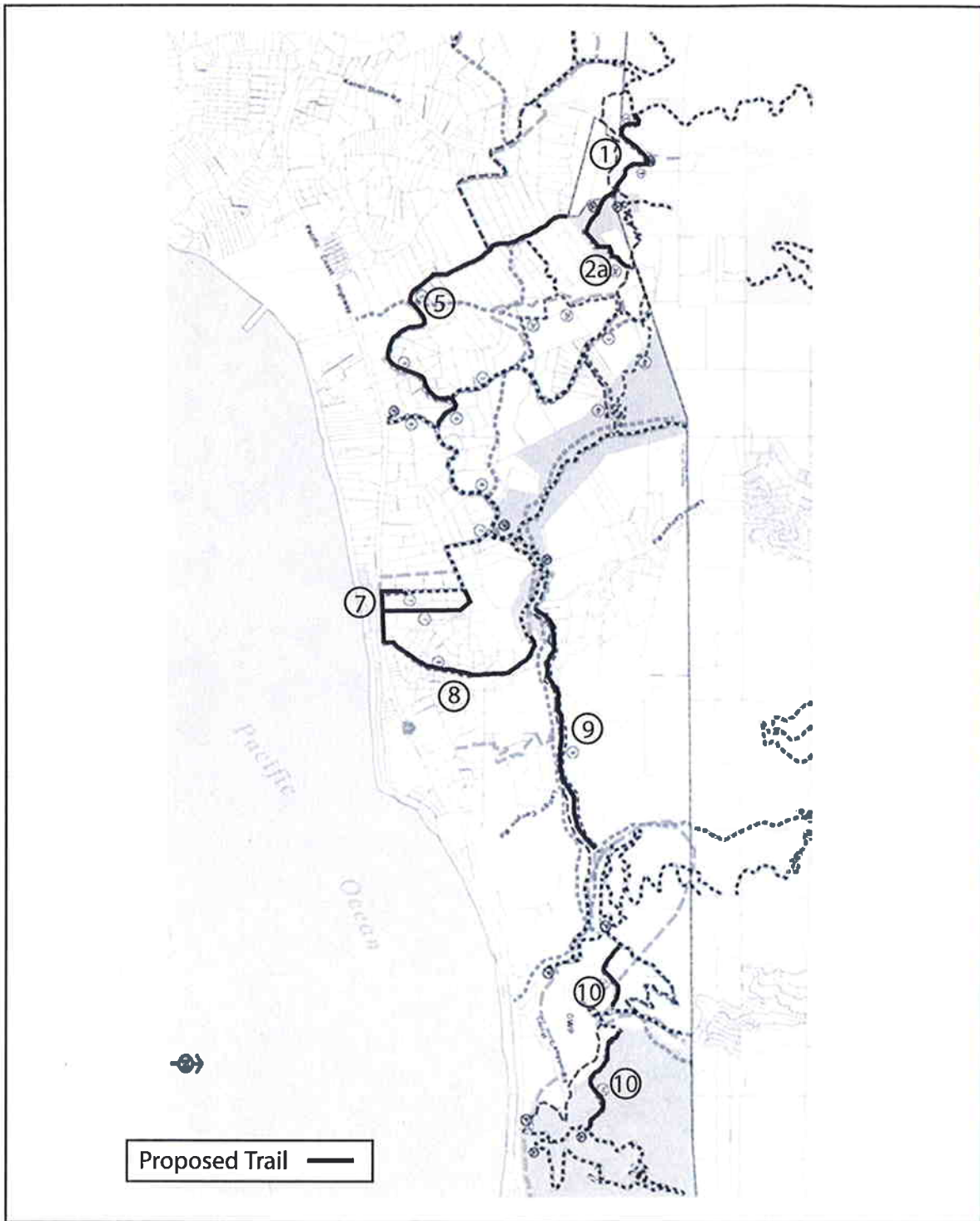


Figure 5: Trail Map
Malibu, CA



2000 Feet



A horizontal scale bar representing a distance of 2000 feet.



Figure 6: Project Site Plan & Survey Area
Ramirez Canyon Park
Malibu, CA



200 Feet





Figure 7: Project Site Plan & Survey Area
Escondido Canyon Park
Malibu, CA



200 Feet
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Figure 8: Project Site Plan & Survey Area
Corral Canyon Park
Malibu, CA



200 Feet



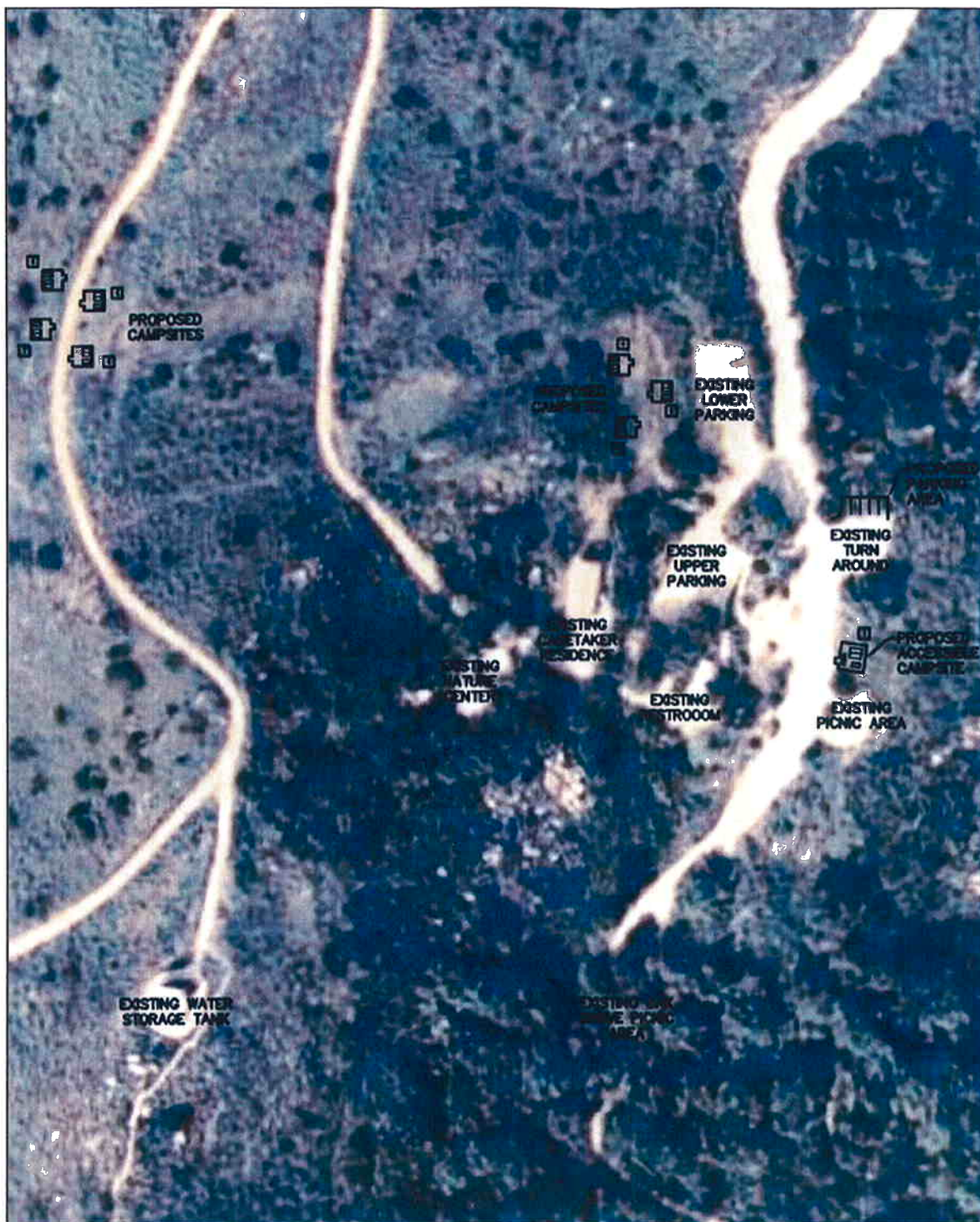


Figure 9: Project Site Plan & Survey Area
Charmlee Wilderness Park
Malibu, CA



200 Feet

